To the students of the New

General Secondary Certificate

" How to get the final mark in English Examination"

- Composition
- Translation
- Story
- Grammer
- Excel


دار الطرابيشي
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الإهـــــداء

إلى منى ....

ومحمد ....

ومروان ....

شكراً لكل ما أعطيتموه

لى من تضحية وعطاء

عهداً أننا سنظل لنور العلم

وقبس المعرفة فداء

" زكريا القاضي "

المقدمة

عزيزى الطالب / عزيزتى الطالبة

أقدم لكم هذا الكتاب المبسط " - 25/25 "No Mistakes ، أى الحصول على الدرجة النهائية - دون أية أخطاء ، وهو كتاب جديد فى شكله ... جديد فى عرضه ... لايتبع الطريق النمطى نفسه فى التأليف ؛ إذ وضعنا فى اعتبارنا أن يجمع بين عدة أمور ، من أهمها :

* بساطة العرض ووضوحه .

* البعد عن الحشو التكرار والتزيد الذى لا طائل منه .

* عرض أسس الإجابة عن الأسئلة بما يغنى عن تنوعها وتعددها .

* التركيز على مفاتيح الإجابة لكل نوعية معينة من الأسئلة ، بما يجعل هذه المفاتيح أساسًا ثابتًا فى الإجابة عن هذه الأفكار ، أينما وردت ، وبأى شكل مختلف عن الأمثلة المعطاة .

* التركيز بإيجاز يجمع بين سلاسة العرض ووضوح الفكرة وكيفية تطبيقها على ما يماثلها من أفكار وامتزج عرض كل هذه الأمور فى التدرج من عرض الإنشاء بأقسامها الثلاثة (الموضوع الواحد مع تقديم نماذج لهذا الموضوع من موضوعات تتسم بواقعيتها وجديتها وإمكانيتها غير القليلة فى اختيارها ضمن أسئلة الامتحان فى نهاية العام ، ثم نماذج مختصرة لجمل البداية فى الخطاب وجمل النهاية وكيفية توقيع الخطاب ، وكتابة البيانات اللازمة أعلى جهة اليمين من حيث التاريخ والمكان والعنوان حسب الترتيب المعروف .

ثم عرضنا للجانب التطبيقى من القواعد ، والمعروف بـ "Do As Shown" وهو

لا يسلك الطريق التقليدى المعروف فى عرض القواعد على طريقة أغلب كتب القواعد الموجودة فى أيدى الطلاب ، وإنما يعمد إلى أشهر الأفكار التى تتناولها القواعد من خلال شرح تفصيلى لكل جملة على حدة ، بحيث يمكنك الخروج بالفكرة الرئيسية التى يمكن تطبيقها على جميع الجمل المماثلة طالما أنها تتناول الفكرة نفسها ، وركزنا بشكل خاص على الجمل التى بها الكلمات الدالة على الروابط الزمنية والسببية وتحويل الـ Clause إلى Phrase والعكس ، كما ركزنا كذلك على الجمل التى تعتمد على استخدام كلمات مترادفة ، بدلاً من كلمات مساوية لها في الجملة المعطاة فى السؤال .

وبطبيعة الحال لم نغفل القصة المقررة وهى " Hard Times " إذ إنها تشكل حوالى ربع الدرجة الكلية فى الامتحان ، فتم التركيز على أكثر الأسئلة تواتراً فى الامتحانات - وذلك بعد مراجعة شاملة ودقيقة لكل الامتحانات التى تناولت القصة من قبل - ثم انتقينا بحرص شديد التعليقات المهمة فى القصة وركزنا على أن نعرِّف الطالب أركان التعليق الأساسية وهى المُخاطب، والمخاطِب ، والمناسبة التى قيلت فيها هذه العبارة.

وباعتبار الترجمة المهمة الأساسية للطالب منذ أن يتسلم ورقة الأسئلة حتى يسلِّم كراسة الإجابة .... رأينا ألا نعمد إلى تدريبات عديدة متنوعة - كشأن سائر الكتب - دون أن نركز على أسس الترجمة وكيفية القيام بها على أكمل وجه ، سواء كانت الترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى العربية أم من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية ، وقد وضعت هذه الأسس بمراعاة طبيعة وخصائص كل لغة على حدة ، ولم ينته الأمر عند ذلك ، بل طالبنا الطالب بترجمة موضوعات الإنشاء غير المترجمة كتدريب مكثف على الترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى العربية ، ثم قدمنا خمسة عشرة جملة ، من أكثر الجمل العربية تداولاً فى الامتحانات كتدريب عملى على الترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية .

وفى نهاية الأمر ... لا يسعنى القول بأن كتابى هذا لا يعدو إلا أن يكون محاولة متواضعة لوضع الطالب على بداية الطريق الصحيح ولفت انتباهه إلى مواضع الخطأ والزلل التى يمكن أن تفقده درجات عديدة فى الامتحان ، وقد حاولت أقصى جهدى أن

أنير له الطريق السليم بأقصى ما يمكن حتى تأتى إجابته قريبة بقدر الإمكان من الإجابة النموذجية الصحيحة.

ولا تحضرنى إلا عبارة الجاحظ ، حينما قال عند فراغه من مؤلَّف له : " اللهم إن حاز عملى هذا القبول فهذا ما أملته فيه ورجوته منه ، وإن لم يحز فما كان ذلك تقصيراً منى ولكن جانبنى التوفيق .

.... وإننى لأتوجه بجزيل الشكر إلى الأستاذ / سامى صالح الطرابيشى ، مدير عام دار الروضة للنشر والتوزيع ، على تبنيه لهذا العمل الجليل ، وعلى سعيه الدؤوب لخدمة القارئ العزيز ، أينما وجد ، وبأفضل شكل ممكن ... كما لا أنسى أن أوجه عزيز تقديرى وعظيم امتنانى إلى رفيق دربى الأستاذ محمد شلبى الذى تعهد هذا العمل بالإخراج والمراجعة بأفضل ما يمكن من مستوى ... ولا غرو فهذا عهدى به دائمًا .. فله عظيم الشكر ... .

زكريا القاضى

Mosr Important Ideas
of
(Do as Shown)

١- اذكر الفرق فى المعنى بين كل من

1) Show the Difference in Meaning :

Ex.1) a- I wish I saw her febore travelling .

b- I wish I had seen her before travelling.

* First sentence meens that she hasn't travelled yet and he could see her .

* Second sentence means that she has already travelled .

+ ماضى تام + I Wish ، وللتوصل إلى هذه الإجابة علينا أن ندرك الفرق بين الصيغتين ؛ فالصيغة الأولى تعبر عن فصل يمكن عمله ، والثانية تعبر عن رغبةI wishماضى بسيط ، مستحيلة .

Ex. 2) a- I like Playing football .

b. I'd like to play football .

* First sentence means that I like playing football as sport and It does't mean I play football myself .

* Second sentence means that I like to play football myself .

وللتوصل إلى هذه الإجابة علينا أن ندرك الفرق بين التعبيرين :

- (Like + v. + ing) تعبر عن هواية أو عادة

- (Would + Like + to + v.) تعبر عن الرغبة فى القيام بالحدث

Ex.3) a- While we were watching T.V. , my father come .

b- my father came , while we watched T.V.

* First sentence means that my father coming was during our watching T.V.

* Second sentence means that my father coming was after our watching T.V.

وللتوصل إلى هذه الإجابة علينا أن نفرق فى استخدام : as , when , while

هل الحدثان متداخلان أم غير متداخلين .

متداخلان :تطبق القاعدة بـ الحدث الأول ماضى مستمر ، والحدث الثانى الذى يحدث أثناءه ماضى بسيط .

غير متداخلان : الحدثان من زمن واحد .

Ex.4) a- She has a white , black dog .

b- She has a white , a black dog .

* First sentence means that she has one dog only .

* Second sentence means that she has two dogs .

وللتوصل إلى هذه الإجابة ، ينبغى أن ندرك معنى استخدام(a) للدلالة على الإفراد :

Ex.5) a- He succeeded in the Exam .

b- He managed to the Exam .

* First sentence that he succeeded easily in the Exam .

* Second sentence means that he succeeded hardly in the Exam

وللتوصل إلى هذه الإجابة ندرك الفرق بين (Succeeded in) التى تعنى النجاح ، و

2) (Begin with)   ٢- ابدأ بـ :

وهى مجموعة متنوعة من الأسئلة ، التى تعنى إما :

أ) البداية بكلمة من الجملة المعطاة ، وعندئذ علينا أن ندرك موقع الكلمة فى الجملة :

الحالة الأولى : إذا كانت مفعولاً فهذا معناه تحويل الجملة من المبنى للمعلوم إلى المبنى للمجهول مثل :

Ex. 1) I can't get my feet into these shoes .

(Begin with : my feet).

My feet can't be got into these shoes .

الحالة الثانية : إذا كانت مساوية لكلمة فى الجملة فيجب حذف ما يساويها فى الجملة عند الحل :

Ex.2) The tourist exchanges some money , then he bought presents

(Begin with : After)

نلاحظ أن كلمة Then ترتب حدوث الحدثين ، فالسائح استبدل عملة أولاً ، ثم اشترى هدايا بعد ذلك ، وعلى ذلك يكون الحل حسب قاعدة After :

After ← ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام

وتحذف كلمة (Then) :

After the tourist has exchanged some money , he bought presents .

Ex.3) As soon as nabil found the bag , he took it to the police satation .

(Begin with : No Sonner ....)

نلاحظ أن No sonner بمعنى (لم يكد) وهى تساوى As soon as ، لذا يجب حذف الجزء

المساوى عند الحل مع تطبيق تركيبة

No Sonner + Had + الفاعل ⟶ Than later + ... الفاعل

No sonner had Nabil found tha bag , then he took it to the police station .

الحالة الثالثة :

* إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة ، والكلمة التى سنبدأ بها تجعلها منفية . وهنا علينا أن نضيف النفى حتى لا يتغير معنى الجملة كما فى :

Ex. They phayed well and so did we .

(Begin with : They didn't)

They didn't phay (V. to do فى الماضى) well and (Neither) (so نفى) did we

وعلينا أن نلاحظ أن الفعل بعد نفى (so) مثبت كما هو .

الحالة الرابعة :

* إذا كانت الكلمة المراد البدء بها رابطة زمنية (أى كلمة تدل على الزمن) فيتم عملها كالجدول الآتى :

1) When while as فاعل + فعل ، ⟶ الجملة الثانية

On + (n) ⟶ , الجملة الثانية كما هى

Ex. On getting up the next morning , he discovered that the boat had left .

(Begin with : when)

When he got up the next morning , he dicovered that the boat had left .

2) After الجملة الثانية ، .... فعل + فاعل +

After + (n) الجملة الثانية كماهي

(Begin with : After finishing ....)

Ex. After they had finished the work , they went out .

After finishing the work , they went out .

(use the "ing" form)أو

الحالة الخامسة :

* إذا كانت الكلمة المراد البدء بها تعني الشرطية مثل Unless أو if أو : in case of

3) if + فاعل + فعل الجملة الثانية ,

(Unless)

If ——→ in case of + (n) , الجملة الثانية كما هى

Unless ——→ Without + Noun , الجملة الثانية كما هى

Ex. He was interested in painting and so he became a famous atrist

(Begin with : Unless)

وهناك يجب أن ننفى الجملة الثانية أيضًا لأن الجملة الأولى ستصبح منفية باستخدام Unless

أما إذا كانت الجملة الأولى منفية أصلاً فلا داعى لنفى الجملة الثانية (مع تطبيق قاعدة If)

Unless he was interested in painting , he wouldn't become a famous artist

(فعل الشرط ماضى بسيط) (جواب الشرط : (Would + v)

(Begin with : without ....)

Without (Being) interested in painting , he wouldn't became

Without (Being) interested in painting , he wouldn't became a fomous artist

(V. to be مصدر+ ing) = N الجملة الثانية كما هى

4) Although

Though } فعل + فاعل + , الجملة الثانية

Despite

Inspite of + (n) , الجملة الثانية كما هى

Ex. despite he was rich , he wasn't happy . (Begin with : In spite of ...)

(use the "ing" form)

In spite of being rich , he wasn't happy .

5) Because + فاعل + فعل + , الجملة الثانية

Because of + (n) , الجملة الثانية كما هى

أو Owing to + (n) , الجملة الثانية كما هى

Ex. I can't understand the question , because it was unfamiliar to me .

(Begin with : Because of .....)

Because of being unfamiliar to me , I can't understand the question .

* علينا أن نلاحظ أننا نعتبر الجملة التى بها الأداة ، جملة أولى ، سواء جاءت فى بداية الكلام أو فى نهايته .

الحالة السادسة :

مثل :

Ex ."You shouldn't postpone your work.Have you done your H.w. for tomorrow"?

(Begin with : The man advised his son)

The man advised his son (not to) postpone his worke and asked if he had done his

بداية المباشر الاستفهامى — للربط — تغيير ضمائر حسب المغنى — بداية الطلب المنفى — تغيير ضمائر حسب المعنى — ماضى تام محول عن مضارع تام — لأن الأداة معناها هل

H.W. for the nextday .

كلمة خاصة حسب جدول الكلمات

ex. : " Does he do his wouk regularly " (Begin with : I wonder ....)

I wonder if he did his work regularly .

ex. : " It certainly wasn't me who stole her pocket money " said the thief.

(Begin with : The thief demied ....)

The thief denied that It certainly hadn't been him who had stolen her pocket money .

تغيير ضمائر حسب المعنى — ماضى تام لأن الزمن الأصلى فى العبارة ماضى بسيط — بداية المباشر الخبرى — ماضى تام محول عن ماضى بسيط

(الحالة الثامنة) * حالات خاصة :

Too صفة + To + فعل

So صفة That فاعل + Can + (v)
could
(منفية أو
مثبتة)

صفة (معكوسة أو منفية) + enough + to + (v)

- The box was too heavy to carry .

- The box was so heavy that I couldn't carry .

- The box wasn't light enough to carry .

الحالة التاسعة :

in order to + (v)

To ⟶ + (v)

So as to ⟶ + (v)

so that + فاعل + may , might + (V) (السبب غير مؤكد)

ex. he went to the Cinema (to) meet his friends .

in order to لسبب محتمل
(So as to)

He went to the Cinema , so that he might meat his friends

الحالة العاشرة :

The more الجملة الأولى , the more الجملة الثانية

وهى تستخدم لتوضيح العلاقة الطردية بين معنى الجملتين .

وهى تستخدم لتوضيح العلاقة الطردية بين معنى الجملتين .

وعلينا أن نلاحظ ضرورة بدء كل جملة منهما بدرجة صفة متساوية .

The most الجملة الأولى , the most الجملة الثانية

Ex. As more and more people own cars , the future looks less ans less hopeful .(Begin with : The more ...)

The more people own cars , the less the future looks hopeful .

ونلاحظ أن الجملتين متساويتين تمامًا فى مكوناتهما .

The more صفة مقارنة people فاعل own فعل cars مفعول

The less صفة مقارنة the future فاعل looks فعل hopeful مفعول

ex. if you reas more books , you will gain more information (begin with : The more ....)

The more books you read , the more information you gain .

الحالة الحادية عشرة : Question tag

السؤال الاستفهامى (سؤال استطلاع رأى)

وهو يأتى عكس الفعل الذى فى الجملة من حيث الإثبات أو النفى ويسبق الفاعل ثم توضع علامة الاستفهام .

Ex. You have come late .... ? (add a question tag)

مثبت

منفى

havn't you ?

Ex. He played football well .... ? (add a question tag)

مثبت(did) v. to do منفى didn't he ?

الحالة الثانية عشرة : * ترتيب الجملة :

ويتم الترتيب حسب هذا التسلسل :(الزمان) + الفاعل

الفعل

المفعول

الكيفية

المكان+ (الزمان)

وقد يكون الفاعل أو المفعول مسبوقًا بصفة فيجب أن تكتب قبله :

Ex.in she a saw mad yesterday the dog quickly running street . (Rearrange)

(yesterday) she saw a mad dog running quickly in the street (yesterday) .

(yesterday) زمان She فاعل saw فعل a mad صفة المفعول dog مفعول running كيفية quickly وصف للكيفية in the street مكان (yesterday) زمان

Ex. The - has - most - students - hard - working - been - always - been - of - she - one . (Rearrange)

she always has been one of the most hard working students .

she فاعل always has been فعل on of the most hard working صفة للمفعول students مفعول

الحالة الثالثة عشرة :

HadI finished my work , ... (complete)

Had = If I had finished , ...

في الحالة الثالثة (if)هذه الجملة تساوى حالة

- Had I finished my work , I would have enjoyed my time .

(had + p.p فعل الشرط ماضى تام (had + p.p)   جواب الشرط(would + have + p.p v)

- Were I in his position,............ (complete)

فى الحالة الثانية (if) هذه الجملة تساوى قاعدة

فعل الشرط (ماضى بسيط)　　　جواب الشرط(would + v)

* were I in his position , i would play better .

الحالة الرابعة عشرة : أشهر حروف الجر

afraid from خائف من

put off يؤجل

recommend of يوصى بـ

switch on / off يقفل / يفتح أجهزة كهربائية

ashamed of خجول من

fond of مغرم بـ

contain of يحتوى على

consist of يتكون من

excuse .... (مفعول) for يسامح

accuse ..... (مفعول) of يتهم بـ

worry about يقلق بخصوص

searched for يبحث عن (شخص)

blame ......(مفعول) for يلوم شخص بـ

walk down ..... يمشى عبر

capable of قادر على + (n)

in detail بالتفصيل

frighten of يخاف من

dream of يحلم بـــ

beawre of يحترس من

suffer from يعانى من

listen at يستمع إلى

sit at يجلس على

wait for ينتظر من أجل شخص

make for يتجه نحو (مكان)

run out ينفذ / ينتهى

run into يلتقى مع شخص صدفة

run ove يدهس شخص

see off يودع شخص

drop (مفعول) off يوصل شخصًا بسيارته

object toيعترض على

Snbject to يتعرض لـ

account for يفسر - يبرر

point out يحدد

point at يصوب - يشير إلى

interested in مهتم بـ

able to قادر على

belong to ينتمى إلى

The Story :

" Hard Times "

The Most Important Question

The Most Important .
Question of the Story
" Hard Times "

1- How did Mr Gradgrind speak to the school master ?

He spoke to him in a very bad way , confirming that he must interested only in fects and bringing up these little vesseles (children) on it .

2- What kind of early childhood did Mr Bounderby lead ?

(As he claimed) he led a miserable childhood , that he had no shoes , he was sleeping in an egg-box and his mother deserted him .

3- Why did Mr. G.G. hate sissy Jupe at first , and love her at last ?

He hated Sissy at first because she was telling stories about fairies and strange creatures and was one of the circus people who he didn't like at all . But when she helped Mrs . G.G. in her illness and helped Tom to escape , he loved her so much .

4- What was Mr Sleary's advice to Sissy ?

... It was to be obident for Mr. G.G. and not to talk about circus

people again .

5- What kind of presents were offered to Louisa in taken of love ?

The presents were fine clothes , cakes and some jwelleries to Louisa in taken of love .

6- Why did the workmen revolt against Mr Bounderby ?

..... because their work's condition were very bad .

7- How did the fact affect Mr G.G's children ?

They were never learned anything in life, except for facts and they didn't know the importance of feeling and emotion .

8- What mistake was made concerning the bank robbery ?

It was made by a false key and this means that the robber must be one of the staff at the bankq , or someone relatiedn to him .

9- Prove that Mr. Bounderby was ungrateful to his mother .

Although's Bounderby mother had worked hard to give him a good education , he denied her and deserted her and ordered her not to visit him .

10- Was Mr Bounderby really a self -made man ? Why ?

Mr Bounderby wasn't really a self-made man , because her mother had worked hard to give him a good education .

11- What was Sissy's plan to save Tom ?

She sent him to hide at the sleary's circus , where the circus people had heplped him to escape obroad .

12- Rachel was always beside Stephen in his hard times . Give two examples .

Rachel who helped Stephen's wife and saved her from death .

Rachel was the star who relieved Stephen's pains and suffering .

Rachel sent him a letter to clear his name of the bank robbery .

13- Why was Bounderby's marriage to Louisa a rush act ?

Because Mr Bounderby was too old for Louisa , Mr. G. wasn't interested if his daughter will be happy or not and Louisa , herself , wasn't mother if she loved Bounderby or not .

14- How did Louisa change at the end of the story ?

Louisa became more grateful and humble and no proud any more .

15- What motive could Bitzer have to prevent Tom from escaping?

Bitzer wanted to be promoted and to get Tom's position .

16- What was Mrs Sparist's staircase ?

Mrs Sparsit's staircase was an imaginery staircase , which she has made , thinking that Louisa descending it , and It will and in shame end ruin as a result for her relation with Harthouse .

17- In what way did the image of both Bitzer and Sissy explain the theme of the story ?

* Sissy was image for the apposite side of the story which was interested in feeling , emotion , stories and human relation between her and her father Jupe.
* Bitzer was image for the man , who brought up on fects and realities till the last moment of the story .

18- Louisa was completely different from her brother . Give an example .

Louisa was so kind . not selfish , interested for others . she married only for the sake of her brother .

Tom was so selfish , interested only for his own benefits . He

pressed his sister to persuade her of marrying Bounderby to accomplish his private goals .

19- Why would all children love Louisa ?

Because she became more humble and loved for all people .

20- What was Harthouse's last decesion ?

It was to leave coketown and never return to it ?

21- Mention the nonsense story , Which Mrs Sparsit spread all over the city .

The nonsense story was the relation between Louisa and Harthouse and that they both run away together .

22- What would have happened if Stephen's wife had succeeded in drinking the posion ?

If Stephen's wife had succeeded in drinking the posion , she would have died and Stephen's would have been able to marry Rachel .

23- How did Sissy occount for her father's leaving her ?

Sissy accounted for her sake only and that her father had made that for her benefit to give her a better chance of life .

24- What duties kept Mr G. G all the time in London ?

Mr G.G. was interested in his political party of the parliment and was making some business in London .

25- What did Louisa blame her father for ?

Louisa blamed her father for his wasting Limited philosophy of life , which depend only facts , calculations and realities .

26- In what cases would the low punish Stephen ?

The law would punish Stephen if :

A) He married another woman , besides his wife .

b) He don't pay enough money to devorce his wife , before marrying Rachel .

27- According to Tom , what change came upon Louisa ?

Louisa didn't stand by him because she didn't pay any enough attention to Bounderby as a husband to eable to get enough more money to him .

28- Prove that Mr. Bounderby was boasting of having Mrs Sparsit .

Mr Bounderby was knowing that Mrs , Sparsit was highly connected , and she had a great aunt still living . Now , this women is holding up as a house keeper for Mr . Bounderby's house .

29- Why did Mr. Bounderby worry about sissy moving to " Stone Lodge " .?

Because he was believing in ber had effect on Louisa , who will not get any good out of such a companion .

30- What will Mr . Bounderby intend when Tom finish his study ?

He will appiont him in his banke .

31- What is the condition which Mr . G.G. put for taking charge of Sissy ?

The only condition is not to speak of her life at circus any more and not to talke about the fairies and strange creatures any more.

fairy جنية creat يبدع / يخلق

creatures مخلوقات creation إبداع creative مبدع

32-What was the remark which Mrs . Sparist had Said about Tom's appiotment in the bank ?

Mrs. Sparist not satisfied about Tom's appointment in the bank becaues he was - from her point of view - very young to hold a job like this .

33- Why did Tom feel that sissy hate them all ?

He felt so , because he thought that she did a lot of work in this large home .

34- What is the " revenge " which Tom meant ?

Tom is meaning that he will revenge of his old style of life , that he'll has more free - dom to lead his life as he wishes , away from his father rules .

35- Prove that Tom was explioting Louisa's love for him " .

Tom intended to make use of Louisa and her position at Mr . Bounderby , that he'll press him to get what he wants .

36- Why did Sissy has hard times ?

Sissy had hard time because when she was in the Circus . hes father deserted her and let alone in the life .

* When she maved to G . G.ś house she was always busy of either the school or the work at Mr. G.G. home or looking after the feeble Mrs . G. G.

37- Why did Sissy Jupe wish that she were Louisa ?

Because she was knowing very well about Louisa's progress about education , and she was believing that Louisa has known many things .

38- What did Sissy think of her father deserting ?

Sissy thought that her father aid so , because he was loving her so much and he wanted to give her a better change and conditions of life .

39 - Show that Stephen was confused after his wife's arrival ?

He walked up and down in the street , not aware of the wind and the rain .

40- Why did Stephen's landlady fatch Rachel at dinner time ?

Stephen's wife was ill and she tried to kill herself that morning . Rachel was the wife's friend when they were girls .

41- How did Rachel save Stephen's wife from certain death ?

When Stephen's wife woke up , she poured the posion into a cup , and get it near to her lips , Rachel woke up and fought the wild women and managed to take the cup from her .

42- Show the influence of Rachel on Stephen ?

Rachel was the shining star and the angel that helped Stephen to protect him from himself . Her presence prevented him from doing mischief .

43- Why was Sissy accepted at Gradgrind's home , although her progress at the school was disappointing ?

She was accepted at Gradgrind's home , because Mr. Gradgrind believed that she was kind , useful to his wife and helpful in the family .

44- Why did Tom visit Louisa before her father told her about Mr. Bounderby's proposal ?

He did so to remind her of her love to him to press her to accept Mr. Bounderby's proposal of marriage .

45- How was Louisa's question about Mr. Bounderby's proposal

confusing to Mr. Gradgrind ?

Louisa's question was confusing that she asked her father if he thought she loved Bounderby and if he asked her to love Mr. Bounderby .

46- How did Louisa come to a decision concerning Mr.Bounderby's proposal ?

There was no place for emotion , when she came to that decision , in terms of facts : Mr. Bounderby wished to marry her and was satisfied to accept .

47- What was the family's reaction to Louisa's decision of marrying Bounderby ?

* Mrs. Gradgrind congratulated her daughter and wished her not to be like her .
* Mr. Gradgrind was pleased and moved by his success .
* Sissy looked in a wonder and pity .
* Tom was very pleased to get his own interests .

48- How did Mrs Sparist reeive the news of Mr. Bounderby's Marriage ?

She was calm and wished him happiness , but with a feeling of

pity .

49- How did Mr. Bounderby count Louisa during their engagement?

There was nothing romantic . Love was made in the form of gifts of Jewellery and take a manufacturing appearance such as making dresses and cakes .

50- what is meant by " The hands " ?

" The hands " are these workers who lived in narrow streets , along which they hurried to and from their work .

51- What did Stephen Blackpool find in his home ?

He found a dirty , wild - looking woman , mad with drink, lying on the floor .

52- Why did Mr. S.Blackpool go to Bounderby ?

... to complain him and to seek for an advice to get out of his serious problem , which he faces with his wife .

53- Why was the relation between Stephen and his wife so bad ?

The relation was so , because she was taking to drinking , non-working and was beginning to sell the furniture and the clothes .

54- What was the solution , which Mr. Bounderby advised Stephen with ?

The solution was that Mr. Stephen can get devorce if he bup a lot of money about thousand or 1500 pound .

55- Whom did Stephen meet , when he went out of Bounderby's house ? what did she ask him about ?

Stephen met an old woman , was looking towards Bounderby's house , she asked him about the Gentleman (Mr.Bounderby's) .

56- Where does the old woman come from ? How do you know ?

The old woman comes from the country side , because there was country mud on her shoes .

57- Why did Mr Harthouse go to the Coketwon ?

As he was persuasive and could speak well to an audience, he agreed to support the party of som members of the Parliament he met in london , Mr Gradgrind sent him to Coketown to do so .

58- What information did Mr Harthouse get about Mrs Bounderby from Mrs Sparsit ?

Mr Sparsit ?

Mr. Hart house knew from Mrs Sparist that Mrs Bounderby

was Mr Gragdrind's daughter and she wasn't twenty , when she got married .

59- What was Mr Bounderby's views about Coketown's industry and workers ?

He believed that the factories of Coketown were very important to their lives although they were dirty and smoky . He also believed that workers were not contented .

60- What made Harthouse believe that Louisa cared only for Tom ?

Louisa looked out of place and she wasn't moved by anything , when Tom entered , she smiled and took his hand in hers .

61- What was Harthouse's plan to win Louisa heart ?

His plan was to win Louisa a heart by making a friendship with her brother Tom .

62- What information did Mr Harthouse get from Tom about his sister ?

Mr Harthouse know that Louisa didn't care for her husband in the past and at present and she agreed to marry Mr . Bounderby only for the sake of her brother , whom she only cared for .

63- What information did Mr. Harthouse get from Tom about her secret ?

Tom had caused his sister great damage . If he'd sense of what h'd done . he would have drowned himself in Coketown's black river .

64- What did Slackbridge say in his speach at the meeting of the worker's union ?

He said that the workers were suffering a lot . They had to gather to be one united power to crush those who kept them as slaves .

65- Why did Stephen refuse to join the worker's union ?

Stephen believed that the union would not be of any use to them .

66- What was the result of Stepen's refusal to join the union ?

Stephen was avoided by all his friends and workers as a punishment . He became in a complete loneliness and was afraid even to speak to Rachel .

67- What did Mrs Sparist's imaginary staircase refer to ?

Mrs Sparist imagined a great staircase , which Louisa was descending and ending in her shame and ruin . It refers to her moral decline in her relationship with Harthouse .

68- How was Louisa going down Mrs Sparist's staircase ?

She was going down Mrs Sparist staircase sometimes slowly , quickly but never turning back .

69- How did Mr Harthouse Keep Tom away from Mr Bounderby house , when he was planning to run away with Louisa ?

Mr Harthouse asked Tom to wait for him at Coketown's station, but Mr Harthouse didn't come and Tom had to wait for a long time .

70- Why did Mrs Sparist invite Tom to dinner ?

She invited him to dinner because she wanted to get information about Mr Harthouse .

72- How did Mrs Sparist spy on Louisa ?

Mrs Sparist went to the country house and hid in the garden . She heard the conversation between Harthouse and Louisa . He declared his love to Louisa and asked her where they could meet to go together .

73- Why did Mrs Sparist fail to know where Louisa had gone although she was following her ?

When Louisa went to the station , Mrs Sparist followed her and they both took the same train to Coketown . However , at Coketown station , Mrs Sparist lost sight of Louisa because of the storm .

73- Where did Louisa find a shelter from Harthouse persuasion ?

Louisa went directly to her father at Stone Lodge . She dropped into a chair and she cursed the hour when she was born to such a fate .

74- What was Mr G.G's reaction ?

Mr Gradgrind was ready to do anything to help his daughter . He held her in both his arms , She fainted and fell down .

75- What did Louisa say about her marriage ?

Louisa said she agreed to marry Bounderby for the sake of her brother , and she didn't make any sign to her husband or to them that she loved him .

76- How did Mr G.G's principles prove their failure ?

Mr. G.G's principles of facts and calculations led to the ruin of his daughter . Her marriage life unhappily ended inseparation .

Comments

Comments

1- " Send this girl away , and there's an end of it " .

(B) Bounderby G.G. (Gradgrind) Sissy.

beauce he was thinking that Sissy was the reason of Louisa and Tom going to the Circns .

2- " I never said I was your mother " .

Mrs Begler B his house .

when she was forced by Mrs Sparist to be got into bounder by house .

3- " I ask you to leave this place tonight promising never to return to it " .

Sissy Harthouse in his hotel .

when she went to him to put an end for his relation with Louisa .

4- " It was as if I had found my children reading poetry " .

G.G. Mrs G.G .

when he found his Children (Louisa & Tom) Looking through at ent in the Circus .

5- " You didn't stand by me , you never cared for me " .

Tom Louisa in the Circus .

when he was about to travel abroad , After Sissy had helped him to do .

6- " You must have us , sir .... you need us " .

Sleary G.G. in the Cicus .

Mr. Sleary had expressed about his Philosophy in the life : Man is needed to beamused as same as he needed to be educated .

7- " You're useful to Mrs Gradgrind and helpful in the family " .

G.G Sissy at his home .

when he saw her Grying for being for being low in her progress at school .

8- " The boy is to finish his education bebore he comes to me " .

B Sparist in his house .

he was meaning Tom , that he intended to give him a posit in the bank .

9- " I've come to ask of you would let me stay with you " .

Sissy Louisa at Mr G . G's home .

when Louisa returned back her father home , after her faliure merriage to Bounderby .

10- " The only condition I make is that you don't communicate with anyone of your friends here " .

G . G Sissy at the Cicrus .

when he went Mr. Boundec by to the Circus to tell Mr. Jupe (Sissy's father) not to send his girl to the school again .

11- "No man can live without one " .

Bitzer G.G at the Cicus .

when Mr. G .G tried to persuade him to let Tom escape abroad .

12- " It's enough to be robbed which you are asleep " .

B Bizter at the bank .

when the bank was robbed .

13- " It is always you my child " .

G.G Sissy at the Circus .

when he knew that she helped his son to hide & escape abroad .

14- " The girl is now waiting to know " .

Mrs Sparist Mr Bounderby

At his home , she meant Sissy Jupe and was wondering about the reality of her life .

15- " Isn't he rather young for that , sir "?

Mrs Sparist

Mr Bounderby

At his home , when she was asking about " Tom" and he still young to hold a job in Bounderby's Banke " .

16- " But at that time you were coming out of the Italian Opera , wearing your jewelery "

Mr Bounderby

Mrs . Sparist

At his home , when he was discribing his childhood , comparing by the way of life , which Mrs . Sparist had lived .

17- " About the fairies , and strange creatures "

Sissy Jupe

Mr . G . G.

At Mr Bounderby house , when he was telling her that it was his only condition to take charge of her and moved her to his home , as an answer for his question about what she was reading .

18- " She must hate all of us " .

Tom

Louisa

At thier house , about Sissy Jupe , when she was moving to Mr. G. G's home and he was thinking of it .

19- " I'll have my revenge " .

Tom

Louisa

At thier home , he was meaning that he will change the style of his life and he will have more freedom to lead his life as he wishes .

20- " if it is a secert , it's not far off . It's you " .

Tom

Louisa

At thier home , he was meaning that he'll use Louisa as pressure mean upon Mr. Bounderby to exploit him in his own interest , because he was relizing that Louisa was favourite so much at Mr. Bounderby .

21- " I wish I were you Miss Louisa "

Sissy

Louisa

Mr. G.G. home , because Sissy was believing that Louisa knew many things and if she were Louisa , this will pleased her father "Jupe" very much .

22- " She died when I was born . She was dancer "

Sissy

Louisa

When Louisa asked Sissy about her mother , when they were talking together about Sissy's family .

23- " No body understands him as I do "

Sissy

Louisa

When Louisa told her that her father deserted , Sissy answered that she knew the real reason of her father going , that he was indeed loving her and wanted to give her more better conditions of life .

24- " And you were his comfort through every thing "

Louisa

Sissy

When they were talking about her father hard work , and that Sissy was the only thing in his life to relief him about his pains.

25- " She tried to kill herself this morning " .

Rachel

Stephen

When he entered his room and found her sitting by the bed in which his wife was lying she informed him that the landlady fetched her .

26- " You aren't afraid to leave me alone with her "

Stephen

Rachel

When Rachel about going to leave , stephen asked her if she wasn't afraid to leave him alone with his wife , because he might kill her .

V. to be + going to = will or shall

27- " How can I say what I might have done to myself , or her or both " ?

Stephen

Rachel

When he came home , he was in a great despair and if she (Rachel) hadn't been presentedat that time , he might have killed his wife or himself or killed both .

28- " I'm afraid Jupe , that your progress at school has been disappointing "

Gradgrind

Sissy

She cried when she heared that , but Mr Gradgrind told her to make herself happy at their home , because she was kind , useful to Mrs Gradgrind and helpful in the family .

29- " I can't stay now . But you won't forget how fond you are of me " ?

Tom

Louisa

When he visited her to encourage her to accept the proposal of Bounderby's marriage , which their father would discuss with her the next day .

30- " I must speak with you alone and seriously " .

Mr Gradgrind

Louisa

Because he would speak to her about Mr.Bounderby's proposal of marriage after breakfast the next day .

31- " It would do me a lot of good if you would make up your mind to do something " .

Tom

Louisa

When he wanted her to agree to marry Mr Bounderby as this would do him a lot of good .

32- " Mr. Bounderby has informed me that he wishes to offer you his hand in marriage " .

Mr Gradgrind

Louisa

When he asked her to meet him in his room , he was surprised that she received the news coldly and answered not one word .

33- " Non Mr Bounderby doesn't claim anythin fathiful , perhaps to use the word "love" would be a little mistaken " .

Mr Gradgrind

Louisa

When she asked him if Mr. Bounderby asked her to love him . It was an awkeword question and he didn't wont her to use the word " love " .

34- " Bounderby wishes to marry me , and I am satisified to accept his proposal " .

Louisa

Mr Gradgrind

IT was about her decision , concerning Mr. Bounderby's proposal of marriage . She wanted him to tell Bounderby her answer as she has said it .

35- " My dear Louisa , you fully repay my care . Kiss me my dear girl " .

Mr Gradgrind

Louisa

When she accepted Mr. Boundeby's proposal of marriage . He was moved by his success to have Mr. Bounderby as his son - in - law , not caring much for his daughter's happiness .

36- " I'm going to marry Tom Gradgrind's daughter " .

Mr Bounderby

Mrs Sparist

He was worried about telling her the news and prepared a bottle of strong semelling salts in case of she fainted . However , she took the matter in an easy way and wished him happiness .

37- " Non , cruse this woman . Who would have guessed she would take it this way " ?

Mr Bounderby

Himself

When he was telling Mrs Sparist about his marriage and she accepted the news it in an easy way and wished him happiness , on the contrary for wath he had expected .

38- " I hope , sir , that Miss Gradgrind will be all your desire and deserve " .

Mrs Sparist

Mr Bounderby

She politely wished him happiness and hoped that Louisa would deserve that choice .

39- " And it's better for us not to be seen together "

Rachel

S. Blackpool

When they met together , after work . Rachel was afraid that may people talk about them .

40- " I've tried , but it doesn't make any better "

" Your word is law to me "

S.Blackpool Rachel

S.Blackpool meant that he tried his best to forget Rachel , but he couldn't torget her . though , he wil obey her because she was so dear to him .

41- " I'm back again . I always come back . why not ' ?

S. Blackpool's wife S. Blackpool

When she answered his question if she had come back again , after he has found her in his room .

42- " I've heard all this before "

Mr. Bounderby

Stephen

When Stephen went to Mr. Bounderby's home to find a way out for getting rid of his drunk wife .

43- " I've come to ask you, sir, how I can leave her " ?

Stephen

Mr. Bounderby

When Mr. Bounderby told Stephen that he had heard the same story (Stephen's wife story) before many times , then Stephen told him that he needs only his advice .

44- " You took her for better or worse "

Mr. Bounderby

Stephen

Mr. Bounderby was meaning Stephen's wife and It was Stephen's fault only , that he must bear the results .

45- " If it wasn't for her , I should go mad "

Stephen

Mr.Bounderby

Stephen explained his bad need to find a way to get rid of his bad wife , that he had a great wish to marry his dear Rachel .

46- " I must get free of this woman " or " Show me how to help me"

Stephen

Bounderby

Stephen meant his wife and that the life with her has become impossible, to show his great desire of finding a way out .

47- " There's no way for you "

Bounderby

Stephen

To show him that there is no way for stephen to get rid of his bad wife except for paying a lot of money .

48- " But it costs a lot of money "

Bounderby

Stephen

When he refers to the only solve to his problem by paying a lot of money as making up for his wife .

49- " It's all a mess . Life is a mess "

Stephen

Bounderby

Stephen wasn't capable of doing the solution , which Mr.Bounderby suggest to him , this saying shows how Stephen was despair .

50- " Have you seen the gentleman " ?

" And how did he look ? was he looking well " ?

The Old Woman

Stephen

When Stephen met her after his going out from Bounderby's house , she was asking about Mr. Bounderby as if she was Knowing him very him very well .

51- " I spend my savings like this once every you . I come to see that gentleman ."

The Old Women

Stephen

When Stephen asked her if she come from the country , she answered yes and told him that she did so once a week to see that gentleman .

52- " About twelve years "

Stephen The Old Woman

When she asked him " how long he had worked in the factory ? " , he told her that he had passed 12 years as aworker in the factory .

53- " Pretty good , with the usual exception "

Bitzer

Mrs Sparist

As he worked as a spy for Mrs Sparist , he was informing her that all the staff was hard-working except the lazy Tom .

54- " We knew out of whose pochet money comes " .

Bitzer

Mrs sparist

He meant that he and Mrs Sparist were awaring of the source , which Tom got the money from .

55- " I'm bearer of a letter of introduction to Mr Bounderby , the banker " .

Mr Harthouse

Mrs Sparist

When he come to the bank to get Mr Boundrby's address , he had a letter of introduction written by Gradgrind to Mr Bounderby, the banker .

56- " Oh, no she wosn't twenty when she marries " .

Mr Sparist

Mr Harthouse

When Mr Hart house come to the Bank to get Mr.Bounderby address , she told him that Mrs Bounderby was Mr Gradgrind's daughter and that she wasn't twenty when she got married .

57- " Oh , you fool "

Mrs Sparist

Herself

After Mr Harthouse leaving , she meant that Mr. Bounderby was a fool because he married a young girl of twenty .

58- " oh , oh , this younf dog is the only creature she care for so . so. "

Mr. Harthouse

Himself

When he found that Louisa was greatly delighted when Tom entered . He despised Tom considering him a creature and a young dog .

59- " What will be , wil be , but I'll support your father's party " .

Mr. Harthouse

Louisa

When she asked him about about his political beliefs , which were that he believed that any set of ideas will do just as much good or harm as any other set .

60- " Cared - that's the past tense . We're in the present tense now ".

Harthouse

Tom

When Tom said that Louisa never cared for Bounderby . He wanted to know if she still didn't care for her husband after marriage or not .

61- " Very mild where's the door? Goodnight" .

Tom

Harthouse

When Tom was leaving the hotel , He was commenting on the tobacco , which he had been offered .

62- " We must crush into dust those who keep us as slaves and live from our work " .

Slackbridge

Workers

During the meeting of the worker's union , He urged the workers to be one unit against the employers who kept them as slaves and lived from their work.

63- " My fellow workers, I know you'll not speak to me again , that I can't join you " .

Stephen

The workers

When Slackbridge accused him of refusing to join the worker's union , He assured that he couldn't join them although he knew that wouldn't speak to him .

64- " You're the hand they won't speak to . Aren't you " ?

Bitzer

Stephen

When Bitzer told him that Mr Bounderby wanted to meet him . Stephen refused to join the worker's union . Mr Bounderby wanted Stephen to be his man .

65- I'll never gets its name now . But your father may . I want to write to him " .

Mrs Gradgrind

Louisa

Befor her death, because she believed that there was something which , her father had missed in her education . She wanted to write to him about it .

67- " Your foot on the last step, my lady ".

" all your art shall never blind me ".

Mrs Sparist

Herself

She believed Louisa was about to fall into the pit of shance and all her art would not blind Mrs Sparist .

68- " Please , tell her that I won't come to your country this weekend, as I'm not very well ".

Mrs Sparist

Tom

She sent this message to Louisa , in order to make her believes that she claim that she wouln't go while she would go to spy on her .

69- " Am I forced to say again that I must be left to myself here "?

Louisa

Harthouse

When he came to her on Staurday evening that he wanted to stay with her , but she refused and asked him to leave her to herself . However he insisted on meeting her in another place .

70- " I curse the hour when I was born to such a fate " .

Louisa

her father (Mr. Gradgrind)

She cursed her fate to marry somone , she didn't love or pretend to love . When she had met Harthouse who declared his love to her and was expecting her , She was very confused and wanted her father to save her .

71- " Save me by some other means "

Louisa

Her father (G.G).

When Harthouse wanted her to run away with him , she said that her father's philosophy and teaching wouldn't save her and asked her father to save her by some other means .

Composition

ويأتى السؤال على هذه الصورة :

VII . Write a paragraph of not less than ten lines on one only of the following :

اكتب فقرة فيما لا يقل عن عشرة أسطر عن أحد الموضوعات التالية مثلاً :

1- Tourism in Egypt .

السياحة فى مصر .

2- Drug addiction and its bad effects on health and society .

إدمان المخدرات وآثاره السيئة على الصحة والمجتمع .

* **ملحوظة** : علينا أن نأخذ فى اعتبارنا أن عدد كلمات الموضوع أن يقل بأى حالة من الأحوال عن مائة كلمة ، وذلك على أساس أقل متوسط ممكن للسفر فى اللغة الإنجليزية ، بواقع عشر كلمات لكل سطر .

1- " Tourism in Egypt "

Tourism has become one of the most important means (industries) for increasing the national income for Egypt . (17)

أصبحت السياحة واحدة من أكثر الوسائل (الصناعات) أهمية لزيادة الدخل القومى فى مصر .

Tourists come to Egypt from all parts of the world . (10)

السياح يأتون إلى مصر من كل أنحاء العالم .

Egypt has many several (different) attractions for tourists to visi it . (10)

إن مصر لديها العديد من الأشياء الجذابة المختلفة للسياح ليزوروها .

Egypt, for example , has : Fine weather in most of the year , expecially the warm sun shine in winter . (18)

مصر - على سبيل المثال - لديها الطقس الجميل معظم العام ، خاصة الشمس الدافئة فى الشتاء .

As well as , the tourists come to Egypt to see the Ancient Egypt remains such as Pyramids , temples of Karnak at Aswan . (22)

أيضًا .. يأتى السياح إلى مصر ليروا الآثار المصرية القديمة مثل الأهرامات ومعابد الكرنك فى أسوان .

The government makes great efforts to support tourism by building new villages for tourists and new hotels . (17)

إن الحكومة تبذلك مجهودات ضخمة لتدعم السياحة ببناء قرى جديدة للسياح وكذلك فنادق جديدة .

We - as people - must give a hand to the government by : offering services to tourists in every place , and not to annoy them . (22)

ونحن - كأفراد - علينا أن نقدم العون للحكومة فى هذا الشأن بتقديم الخدمات الممكنة للسياح فى كل مكان و ألا نضايقهم

2- Drug addiction and its bad efects on health and Society

Drug addiction is one of the most serious problems , which faces any society . (13)

إدمان المخدرات من أخطر القضايا التى يواجهها أى مجتمع .

Drug addiction had many bad effects on health of the people of

the society . (14)

لإدمان المخدرات آثار سيئة عديدة على أفراد المجتمع .

It makes people unable to work , to care about themselves and care about thier country . (15)

إنه يجعل الأفراد غير قادرين على العمل ، وغير قادرين على رعاية أنفسهم ، أو رعاية وطنهم .

Durg addiction causes many dangerous diseases for people such as cancer . (11)

إن إدمان المخدرات يسبب أمراضًا خطيرة كثيرة للأفراد مثل السرطان .

Drug addiction makes the relations between members of the society very bad . (12)

إدمان المخدرات يجعل العلاقات بين أفراد المجتمع سيئة للغاية .

Drug addiction prevent the society from making use of his human power in making any development . (16)

إدمان المخدرات يمنع المجتمع من الاستفادة من قوته البشرية فى إحداث أى تقدم .

So , the society must prevent the drug addiction by using every avilable mean . (13)

لذلك على المجتمع أن يمنع إدمان المخدرات بكل وسيلة ممكنة .

I think there are two ways : first , we must arrest who bring these drugs . Second , we must treat those who take in drugs . (23)

وهناك طريقتان لذلك ، أولهما أننا يجب أن نقبض على الذين يجلبوا هذه المخدرات ، وثانيهما أننا يجب أن نعالج أولئك الذين أدمنوا المخدرات .

ملحوظة : عدد كلمات الموضوع : ١١٧ كلمة .

3- Advantages and disadvantages of travelling abroad

مزايا وعيوب السفر للخارج

Travelling abroad has become one of the most , common aspects of the modern life in our days . (17)

السفر للخارج أصبح واحدة من أكثر الظواهر شيوعًا فى الحياة الحديثة هذه الأيام .

Travelling abroad is a great chance to visit many beautiful places all over the world . (14)

السفر للخارج فرصة ممتازة لرؤية أماكن كثيرة جميلة فى كل أنحاء العالم .

It is also a chance for any one to know how other people live , think , co-apearte and do thier works . (19)

إنه أيضًا فرصة لأى شخص لأن يعرف كيف يعيش الآخرون ، وكيف يفكرون ويتعاونون ويؤدون أعمالهم .

Travelling abroad - of course - is a chance to make good relations between people from different coutries of the world . (18)

إن السفر للخارج بطبيعة الحال فرصة لبناء علاقات ممتازة بين الشعوب من مختلف دول العالم .

On other side , there are some disadvantages of travelling abroad . (10)

على الجانب الآخر ، هناك بعض المساوئ للسفر للخارج .

One of these disadvantages that many youngmen are ready to

make anyting to get money , whatever it was . (19)

من هذه العيوب : إن شباباً كثيرين مستعدون لعمل أى شيء للحصول على النقود ، مهما كان هذا الشيء .

ملحوظة : عدد كلمات الموضوع : ١١٩ كلمة .

Some youngmen forget that they are an image for thier countries , and make many bad deads for themselves and for thier countries . (22)

بعض الشباب ينسون أنهم صورة لبلادهم ، ويفعلون أشياء مخجلة عديدة لأنفسهم ولبلادهم .

4- Un pleasent experien .

Once , I want to buy a necklace for my fiancee . (9)

ذات مرة ذهبت لاشترى عقداً لخطيبتى .

After examining several necklaces , I choose one and asked if I could pay by cheque and the assistant accepted . (19)

بعد فحص عقود عديدة ، اخترت واحداً منها ، وسألت البائع إن كان من الممكن أن أدفع شيكًا أم لا ، ووافق البائع .

When I signed my name , I was inivted to the manager's office . (11)

وعندما وقعت باسمى على الشيك ، استدعيت فوراً إلى مكتب المدير .

The manager was very polite and explained that someone with exactly the same name had presented them with a worthless cheque. (21)

كان المدير مؤدبًا للغاية ووضح أن شخصًا آخر له نفس الاسم ، قد اشترى منهم أشياء بشيك مزور.

I was very angry and decided to go out and not to buy that necklace , but he told me that the police had informed and it would come . (28)

غضبت بشدة وقررت أن انصرف من المحل ، دون أن اشترى هذا العقد ، ولكن صاحب المحل أخبرنى بأن البوليس تلقى خبراً بالأمر وأنه سيأتى .

When the police came , they explained that they had arrested the real thief and that he was using my name instead of his . (23)

عندما حضر البوليس ، أوضحوا لى أنهم قد قبضوا على اللص الحقيقى ، وأنه يستخدم اسمى بدلاً من اسمه .

The manager apologized to me and I tooke the necklace and string of pearls as a present . (16)

اعتذر المدير لى وأخذت العقد وعقداً من اللولى كهدية .

ملحوظة : عدد كلمات الموضوع ١٢٧ كلمة .

5- The importance of Reading

أهمية القراءة

* لاحظ أن تركت دون ترجمة كاختبار للترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى العربية ، يمكنك أن تقوم بنفسك بعد أن تقرأ جملة التوصيات الواردة فى الجزء الخاص بالترجمة .

الترجمة :

* مهارة يحكمها مدى اتقانك لاستخدام الكلمات التى تحفظها .
* قدرتك على تميز نوع الكلمة المطلوبة هل هى اسم أم فعل أم صفة أم ظرف .
* قدرتك على تميز نوع الكلمة هل هى مفرد أم جمع ، مع ملاحظة أن الإنجليزية تعامل المثنى

معاملة الجمع .

* مراعاتك لأن اللغة الإجليزية تأتى بالصفة بكل الموصوف ، والعكس فى اللغة العربية ، وإن الإنجليزية تخصص علامتين لتمييز المفرد النكرة (a , an) .

* مراعاتك لأصول وقواعد النحو عند الترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى العربية .

* ضرورة عمل مسودة للترجمة عند الترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى العربية ، ثم يتم تنقيحها فيما بعد لتناسب أسلوب وصياغة اللغة العربية الذى يختلف بالقطع عن أسلوب وصياغة اللغة الإنجليزية .

* قدرتك على الإتيان بمترادفات مساوية للكلمة المطلوبة فمثلاً :

كلمة (يتعاون) يمكن ترجمتها بـ Co-operte

give a hand

participate

وهذا بالقطع أفضل من تركها دون ترجمة .

وإليك هذه العبارات لتقوم بترجمتها إلي الإنجليزية :

١- قابلت صديقًا لى صدفة ، بعد غياب دام لأكثر من عشرة أعوام .

٢- أين يمكننى الإقامة فى هذه المدينة ؟

٣- قمنا بجولة حول المدينة كلها وشاهدنا كل الأماكن الجميلة بها .

٤- غير مصرح بدخول الآلات التصوير ؟

٥- يوجد معرض للفنون فى المتحف القومى المصرى .

٦- ما بالك ؟ إنك تبدو منزعجًا .

٧- إن علينا جميع أن نتكاتف لنواجه مشكلة الإرهاب مواجهة حاسمة .

٨- ليست لدينا وظائف شاغرة فى الوقت الحالى ، ولكن عد ثانية فى خلال أسبوع .

٩- أود شراء بعض الحاجات لتكفى احتياجاتنا حتى عطلة نهاية الأسبوع .

١٠- إن الخروج من الوادى الضيق هو سبيلنا إلى التقدم .

١١- إن الأقلام القديمة تستهوينى كثيراً جداً .

١٢- إن الرعاية الطبية المتقدمة هى السبب فى انخفاض عدد الوفيات .

١٣- إن العمل فى مترو الإنفاق - المرحلة الثانية - يجرى على قدم وساقه .

١٤- لم تسنح لى الفرصة لأن أتابع أخباره .

١٥- السياحة من أهم الموارد الاقتصادية فى الوقت الحاضر .

The reading is one of the most important habits for people at any place of the world . (17)

Reading are means of cmmunication among people and countries .(9)

Reading enables us to be in touch with habits and information of other countries by reading foreign books . (12)

The reading is a best chance for anyone to enlarge his information about life , other people and about everthing in his world . (23)

The good reading depends on the right choice for the books which , we'll read . (15)

There is a large importance for libraries in developing countries . (9)

There are many forms of reading such as books , magazines and newspapers , which add greatly to our knowledge and information . (20)

6- How Egyptian Schools can be more attractive and interesting to pupils

* ملحوظة : عدد كلمات الموضوع ١٠٥ كلمة .

Egyptian schools must be interesting places for students to learn , know , play and practise . (14)

The nomber of the schools must be larger than it now , which makes the classes crowded (full of) of pupils or students . (21)

The class of low nomber of students can give them the chance of better education , better learning and maximum use of learning . (22)

Egyptian schools must be supported with enough courts for defferent games and labs . (13)

As well as , these schools must be supported with T.V. , thearte , library and Video to show the educational films for the students . (22)

The role of school mustn't be stopped at learning facts only , but it must be enlarge to give them facts , calculation and fun in the same time . (27)

* ملحوظة : عدد كلمات الموضوع ١١٩ كلمة .

7- Over - Populations

Over - Population is a manster destory our all efforts towards welfare and development . (12) .

It is so clear that low nomber - family is equal in meaning for very happy family . (17)

The over-population dueso preventing any signs of development , raising the income of people of our country and the national income for our country itself . (27)

In spite of increasing of our production in a better way then the past , we can't feel this chearly , because of over-population . (22)

The over-population duesto the increasing in the prices of goods and services , which make our living cost very high . (21)

We must face over-population in every mean to enable our Egypt to be one of the advanced countries in the world . (23)

* اسم الشارع ورقم المنزل
* اسم الحى (إذا كان موجودا)
* اسم المدينة
* البلد (إذا كان موجوداً)
* التاريخ

My Dear ...,

يبدأ أول سطر فى الخطاب من هنا

جسم الخطاب

التوقيع

جمل الافتتاح

- You can't imagine how I was when I know that ....

- It is to write you , telling that ....

نماذج لجمل الخاتمة

- My bestwishes for you and family

- Haping meeting soon .

- My best regards for you and family .

Most Important Sentences

Most Important Sentences for Mini Dialouges

Suggestion : الاقتراح

1- Let's .... (أى فعل)

2- What about .... ?

3- How About .... ?

4- .... That's a good idea .

5- .... Sorry , I can't .

6- .... Sorry , I'm busy

Surprise : الدهشة

1- What a surprise !

Wishing , complimenting

1- I wish you ....

2- Have a nice ....

3- .... Thank you

Offering عرض الخدمة أو المساعدة

1- Can I help you ?

2- Do you need any help ?

3-...... yes, please .

No, thank you .

Request . الطلب

1- Could you ...... ?

Yes , of course

Certainly . التأكيد

Approval الموافقة

1- Well done !

2- Nice work .

3- of course, I agree with you .

4- This is very good idea.

Disapproval . عدم الموافقة

1- you shouldn't ....

2- you're bad at ....

3- I think you'd better to try another idea ....

4- I think this is not so bad idea ....

5- I can't keep up with your saying ....

Asking for premission . طلب الإذن

1- May I help ?

2- Can I ....?

3- Let me ....

Warning . التحذير

1- Be careful ....

2- Don't forget ....

3- Look out ! ....

Inquiring . الاستفسار

1- May I have some information , please or I'd like some information, please ?

y'es certainly

No, I'm afraid you can't just .

Apologize الأعتذار

Sorry, I can't do it ?

Sorry, I'm afraid that I'm busy.

Sorry, I think we can do it later.

I'm afraid, he is not here now.(تقال عند عدم وجود شخص يتصل به شخص آخر)

Important Words

Important Words & Expression , you must Know

country	قطر
the country	الريف
كourney	رحلة برية طويلة
trip	رحلة برية قصيرة
voyage	رحلة بحرية
flight	رحلة جوية
picnic	نزهة خلوية
street	شارع داخل المدينة
road	طريق يربط مدينتين
complete	يكمل
سill	يملأ
fill in	يملأ بيانات
drop	يسقط (يقع فيه)
drop (some one) off	يوصل شخص بسيارة
drop in	يزور شخص دون ميعاد
dress	يلبس شخصًا لا يستطيع ذلك بمفرده / يرتدى ملابسه (لا يذكر المفعول)
wear	يرتدى ملابسة (يذكر بعدها المفعول)

puton	يرتدى ملابسه الشخصية
get	يحصل على /ينول
get up	ينهض من الفراش
get in *out	يدخل /يخرج
get into*off	يركب سيارة /ينزل من السيارة
get over	يتغلب على /يشفى من
get to	يصل بصعوبة الى مكان ما
get through	يجتاز
get rid of	يتخلص من
search	يفحص /يفتش
search for	يبحث عن
point	يحدد /نقطة
point at	يصوب /يوجة (شيئا نحو شخص ما)
point to	يشير إلى (يبين مكان)
point out	يبين /يستخرج
older	(و تأتى بعدها than) (أكبر من)
elder	(دون than) (أكبر من)
recommend	(مسألة اختيارية)يوصى / بـ يزكي
advise	(مسألة يجب القيام بها) ينصح بـ
divide	يقسم قسمة متساوية
split	يقسم قسمين
share	

pick	يقسم قسمة غير متساوية
pick out	يقطف
rise	يختار
raise	تشرق (يستيقظ)ينهض
cure	يرفع / يربي (مواشي)
heal	يشفي من الامراض
salary	يشفى من العمليات و الجروح
wage	مرتب شهرى أو سنوي
fare	مرتب يومى أو أسبوعى
fees	أجرة (مقابل عمل ، غالبًا ما يكون يدويًا)
reason	أتعاب (محاسب /طبيب /محامي)
cause	(بلا نتيجة) تفسير /مبرر ./دافع
alone	سبب (له نتيجة)
lonely	(ظرف) بمفرده (وحده)
only	(وحيد -منعزل)
	فقط لا غير - الوحيد

الفهرس

الصفحة	الموضوع

إلى طلاب الثانوية
العامة الجديدة

كتـــاب
الـدرجـة النهائيــــة
فى اللغة الإنجليزية

كيف تحصل على **25/25** فى الامتحان

تـأليف
زكريا القاضى

دار الطرابيشى
للدراسات الإنسانية

رقم الإيداع بدار الكتب المصرية ٤٩٨٨ / ١٩٩٨

دار النصر للطباعة الإسلامية
٢ - شارع نشاطي شبرا القاهرة
الرقم البريدى ــ ١١٢٣١